

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الوأي»

## U.S. arms for Zaire

WASHINGTON, June 18 (R). — The U.S. Defence Department today put a \$52 million price tag on an arms sale to Zaire now being discussed in Kinshasa. Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said the deal had also proposed a \$2.5 million armed training programme for Zaire. The proposed arms sales include 15 Cessna fighter aircraft, one Lockheed C-130 cargo plane, 100 trucks, 600 trucks and 10 rifles.

## Soviet note to Makarios

NICOSIA, June 18 (R). — Soviet ambassador Sergei Astavin today called on President Makarios and conveyed a message from his government concerning Cyprus, the official Cyprus News Agency reported. The contents of the message were not disclosed. Yesterday, Mr. Astavin said the Soviet Union would continue to take "all measures within its competence" to maintain Cyprus as an independent and a united state. The ambassador was speaking at the signing of a new programme of cultural exchanges.

## Hussein, Podgorny call for Arab unity against Israel

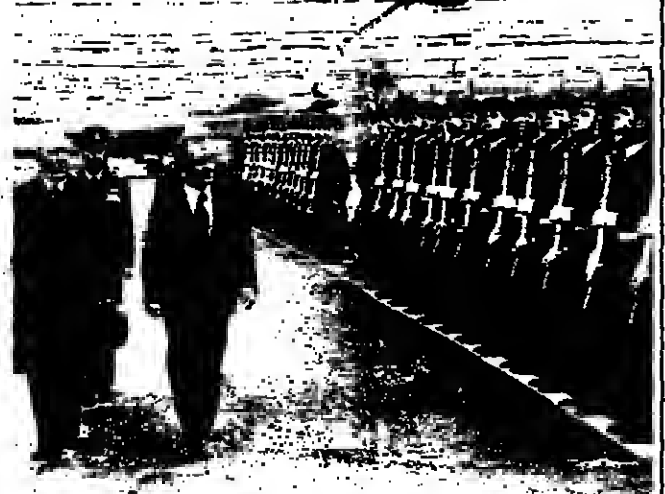


LKS — The Jordanian delegation led by King Hussein and Soviet Premier Podgorny (third from left) talks at the Kremlin Friday. (AP wirephoto).

June 18 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein and Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Soviet Union, today called for Arab unity in their struggle to compel Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands. The statement was made in an agreed statement issued following a meeting between the King, who arrived in Moscow for an 11-day visit, and a Soviet delegation headed by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The statement dealt with the Middle East and bilateral relations between the two countries. It also mentioned the discussions on the agenda for the discussions is expected to include the desire to buy an air defence missile system. King said he is pursuing the possibility of buying it from the Soviet Union. The statement made no reference to this, and observers thought the King had Premier Zeid Rifai, who doubled as Defence Minister, with him, no military figure was mentioned as given by Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

The statement said the discussions were more concerned with the presence in the Soviet line-up of the Soviet Union, Chairman of the State Committee on Foreign Relations. The statement said only that the King and Mr. Podgorny current state of relations between the two countries and for their further development "in the political, economic and cultural fields." The statement issued by Tass said the talks were held "in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere... the sides noted there were no conditions for further headway in deepening mutual cooperation." The statement said both sides agreed that normalisation in the Middle East would only be possible if Israeli troops were withdrawn from the territories they occupied in the 1967 war and the rights of the Palestinians were assured. The statement stressed the need for stronger unity of action and peoples in the interests of eliminating the Israeli aggression and the establishment of a durable peace in the Middle East," it added.

The statement also mentioned the King Hussein and received heads of foreign diplomatic missions in the Middle East. The statement also mentioned the King Hussein and received heads of foreign diplomatic missions in the Middle East. The statement also mentioned the King Hussein and received heads of foreign diplomatic missions in the Middle East.



RIVAL — King Hussein and Soviet President Nikolai Brezhnev an honour guard upon King Hussein's arrival in Moscow. (Novosti radiophoto).

## Ford orders evacuation aid for U.S. nationals in Lebanon; cancels key campaign trip

WASHINGTON, June 18 (Agencies). — President Ford today cancelled a trip to Iowa because of the impending evacuation of American nationals from Lebanon and the general situation there, the White House announced.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters that Mr. Ford made his decision after a meeting this morning with his top national security advisers.

Mr. Ford had been scheduled to attend a dinner in Des Moines, Iowa, where he would have had his first face-to-face meeting during the present campaign with his rival for the Republican Party's presidential nomination, former California Governor Ronald Reagan.

Earlier today Mr. Ford directed the U.S. embassy in Beirut to assist the estimated 1,100 to 1,400 U.S. citizens who want to leave Lebanon by overland convoy to Damascus.

The convoy will leave Beirut tomorrow, and the Americans there are being alerted by the embassy and by radio broadcasts on the Voice of America (VOA) to prepare to leave.

Mr. Ford said in a statement that the American embassy in Beirut would remain open "to continue our efforts to help bring an end to the strife which has brought this tragedy to Lebanon."

Before announcing he was cancelling his trip to Iowa, Mr. Nessen said, the president reviewed the situation in Lebanon with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

(Continued on page 6)



LEAVING BEIRUT — The flag-draped coffin carrying the body of slain U.S. ambassador Francis Meloy leaves the U.S. embassy in Beirut Friday for the road trip to Damascus and the flight home. The coffin of economic adviser Robert Waring is seen behind. (AP wirephoto).

## Assad welcomes unified Arab effort for Lebanon

PARIS, June 18, (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad, here on a state visit to France, said today he welcomed a collective Arab approach to settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

President Assad spoke after a second round of talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"If the Arab countries are serious in their endeavour, they will be able to avoid an internationalisation of the crisis," the Syrian leader told reporters on leaving the Elysee Presidential Palace.

He also said cooperation among Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and the Palestinian people was essential for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"We have no choice but to cooperate," he said, adding that the conflict in Lebanon was not between Syria and any of the Palestinian resistance organisations.

"It is in fact between the different Palestinian factions themselves... what has happened in Lebanon is a passing matter," he said.

President Assad said that at first he was not in favour of an "Arabisation" of the Lebanese crisis. But now he believed that the crisis had shocked Arab opinion so much that the Arab countries were prepared to overcome lesser problems and face their obligations in a collective approach.

He said that Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Ayoubi would meet Egyptian Prime Minister Moustapha Fawzi in Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian capital, to discuss the Lebanese crisis and other Arab matters.

When asked whether they would also prepare a summit meeting between himself and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, the Syrian leader replied with a smile: "That is up to them."

President Giscard d'Estaing, he said, "showed great interest in the search for a serious and radical solution to the crisis."

The French president had said he was prepared to arrange a round-table conference for national reconciliation. The proposed conference, which would group all Lebanese political parties and warring factions, could be held in Paris if all agreed.

France, the former mandate power in both Syria and Lebanon, has also offered to send a peace-keeping force for the consolidation of an effective ceasefire in Lebanon.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told President Assad the French offer was (Continued on page 6)

## Convoys of foreigners start leaving Lebanon amid continued fighting

BEIRUT, June 18 (R). — A convoy of foreigners from war-shattered Beirut crossed Lebanon safely to Syria today, carrying the bodies of two murdered American diplomats.

On a day of relative calm here, the British-organised convoy of 20 vehicles left Beirut escorted by Palestinian and Libyan troops. The convoy, a sort of funeral cortege, passed through Syrian military lines outside the capital, on to the Syrian border and through to Damascus, 120 km from Beirut.

The flag-draped coffins of U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy and economic counsellor Robert Waring, who were kidnapped and murdered on Wednesday, were later loaded aboard a U.S. air force plane at Damascus airport. The plane left tonight for Washington, where President Ford is scheduled to meet it when it arrives at Andrews Air Force base.

A second convoy of 50 buses is due to leave Beirut tomorrow. Embassy officials said that by mid-afternoon today they had registered about 1,000 people for possible evacuation. The U.S. embassy said that another 100 people — Americans and their dependants — wanted to leave.

The pro-leftist Beirut Radio said today that more people have been arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Meloy, Mr. Waring and their embassy driver, Zuhair Moghrabi. The radio gave no details.

A Palestinian spokesman said yesterday that three men had confessed to the killing. Today's evacuation took place against a background of relative calm, but clashes were reported along both the front lines.

Palestinians and leftists battled with rightwing forces on the southern outskirts of Beirut and with Syrian forces in the port of Sidon.

The clashes followed the new traditional pattern of the Lebanese war, that a period of calm during which political efforts do not quite bear fruit degenerates into war fare.

Five people were killed and 22 wounded in artillery duels in Sidon last night and today, involving the two Palestinian camps in the district and hilltop positions held by Syrian forces.

Reuters reporter Nazih Mustafa said two planes bombed Sidon yesterday.

Both the rightwing Phalangists and the central command of the leftist and Palestinian forces reported fighting around Tel Al Zaatar camp near Beirut today.

Beirut Radio said the rightwing parties had pulled men out of the city's ruined commercial centre and other front line districts to lay siege to Tel Al Zaatar and nearby Nabaa.

The two districts are leftist and heavily Moslem enclaves in rightwing Christian-dominated east Beirut. Beirut Radio said they had been deprived of food supplies for several weeks.

The Syrian forces in Lebanon, sent in to restore peace, according to official statements in Damascus, have made no further move towards Beirut. At the nearest they are about 17 kilometres from the capital.

Beirut is short of essential commodities like bread and petrol, but there has been little fighting within the city.

Palestinian sources estimated, meanwhile, that the number killed in Lebanon's civil war, now in its 15th month, had risen to a total of between 30,000 and 35,000.

The estimate, which could not be independently confirmed, put (Continued on page 6)

## Arafat leaves Qatar for Abu Dhabi

ABU DHABI, June 18 (R). — The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Mr. Yasser Arafat, arrived here from Qatar today on the fifth leg of a Gulf tour in search of further support for a Palestinian drive to end Syrian military intervention in Lebanon.

Before leaving Doha, the Qatar capital, Mr. Arafat described as "positive" the results of his tour which had also taken him to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain within three days.

He also said that he thought Arab efforts to end the war in Lebanon were moving too slowly.

Mr. Arafat said he thought a Lebanese settlement might be reached through a conference among the Lebanese under President-elect Elias Sarkis "on condition no one interferes in the affairs of Lebanon."

## Lost in the political maze

## Above all, the Lebanese want a chance to stay alive

BEIRUT, June 18 (R). — After 14 months of bloody civil war, those Lebanese who choose to remain non-combatants—a declining proportion of the population—are finding their nerves stretched to the breaking point.

Human tragedies abound in this once beautiful tourist Mecca, now an inferno of death and destruction. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people have been kidnapped, tortured or killed. Their only crime was their religion.

Beirut, once known to Lebanese as the bride of the Mediterranean, is now a centre of darkness, filth, famine and suffering.

Once a country of freedom and relaxation, Lebanon is now ruled by the man with the gun.

For those who were unable to flee the country, or had the nerve to hold out, danger lurks on every corner. They could return home from work, if they still have work, in pitch darkness now that the power is more off than on—and find themselves face to face with a gunman.

If the victims are merely robbing, and get away with their lives, they consider themselves lucky.

If a resident escapes robbery, he may then be torn to pieces by a stray bullet.

But at least those who return to find their homes intact can sigh with relief when they hear what happened to friends or neighbours, often only yards away. If their homes or flats were not demolished, they were often "confiscated" by the rulers of the district.

Among those who stayed, tens of thousands of workers have lost their jobs. More than 500,000 students have lost an entire scholastic year and thousands of buildings have been destroyed or badly damaged. As some Lebanese bitterly remark, tourists who once came to enjoy the beaches, nightlife and mountain resorts, can now visit the "historical ruins."

Meanwhile, life goes from bad to worse. Before the war, those Lebanese who considered themselves underprivileged called their country the society of the four per cent—meaning the percentage that enjoyed the riches created by the working 96 per cent.

Now it may be the society of the half per cent—the war-rich who supply the materials of destruction and are able also to provide the materials of reconstruction. Most people are now paying

four or five times more for staples, when available, than in the pre-war period.

No one knows how it will end. At one time, Syrian intervention was seen as a possible salvation. But all it has accomplished is to overshadow the main issues of the war—the begrudged privileges of Maronite Christians and demands for equality by Moslems and leftists.

Maronite leaders, who at one time pressed for Arab League intervention, now see it as a war launched by the Moslems of the Arab world against the Christians of Lebanon.

And the leftists and their Palestinian allies, who once opposed Arab League intervention, now say it is the only way of saving the country.

The ordinary resident of Lebanon is lost in the political maze. All that ordinary people want after 14 months of suffering is to lead a peaceful life. They want to move without being stopped by gunmen of either side. They want to be able to buy food and have power and telephones working at home. They want their children back at school. Above all, they want to live.

## More trouble expected Johannesburg violence death toll hits 70

JOHANNESBURG, June 18 (R). — Peace in Johannesburg opened fire by the bloody conflict after the fresh eruption of the violence which has left at least 70 people dead in the past two days. Police believed most of the casualties were recorded in Soweto and the death toll was the highest caused by such violence in South Africa since 1960.

Prime Minister John Vorster earlier told parliament in Cape Town he wanted order maintained at all costs. A ban was imposed on public meetings until June 29.

Brigadier J. Visser, a police chief in the trouble area, declared that "from now on we will use tougher methods."

As he spoke, thousands of blacks ran riot through eight of Johannesburg's townships.



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## Pitiful Jimmy

We are increasingly disappointed by the obsequious manner in which U.S. Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter has set off on an all-out campaign to win over what is known in the United States as the Jewish vote. It is a process of some interest, and it brings to light certain facts and attitudes that have a profound influence, and a regressive influence, upon the Middle East situation and the continuing negativism of stalemate.

During the primary campaigns, Jimmy Carter left the Jewish vote alone because it was the exclusive property of — remember him, he was the frontrunner a few months ago? — Senator Henry Jackson of Washington state. Now that Carter has the nomination wrapped up, he has moved quickly and decisively to make sure the bulk of the Jewish vote remains with the Democratic Party in the November presidential election. With a close Ford-Carter battle expected, and the strong majority of the black vote expected to go to Carter, he would virtually have the White House in his hands if he could assume himself a strong showing among Jewish voters, and thus be able to count on the crucial electoral college votes of those handful of large northern industrial states where the Jewish vote is so disproportionately significant because of its concentration. This is what he is doing now, and the manner in which he is doing it shows Jimmy Carter to be a man who is clearly prepared to talk nonsense if talking nonsense will win votes.

Specifically, Carter has come out in the past ten days with a very strong position as a diehard backer of Israel. In his own words to a Jewish audience, he said: "The survival of Israel is not a political issue. It is a moral imperative."

One wonders whether the survival of Israel would still be a moral imperative if it happened to be situated on peanut farming land in and around Plains, Georgia, Jimmy Carter's home? Is the abstract concept of a Jewish state a moral imperative, or does Mr. Carter feel that Israel as it is today must remain intact as the Jewish state he so suddenly and so vehemently supports?

The survival of Israel as it is today is not a moral imperative, it is a moral outrage.

He talks about Israeli withdrawals from occupied Arab lands in imprecise and uninspired terms, and says that if Israel gives back some of the land it captured in the 1967 war, then the Arabs would be obligated to recognise it, sign peace treaties with it, end the boycott and, as he calls it, cease hostile propaganda against it. This catalogue of ignorance is, unfortunately, the kind of thing one has to expect when grown men scurry after votes in the United States presidential election.

What is perplexing to us is that while Jimmy Carter goes around trying to satisfy the American Jews' concern about Israel, he proposes American policies and gargantuan financial aid programmes for Israel that remain largely unquestioned by the vast majority of the rest of the country. So while Jimmy Carter essentially worries about what he thinks is good for Israel and good for American Jewish votes, not very many people seem to ask whether any of this is good for the United States. This is doubly astounding in view of the fact that, without exception, every other issue raised in the U.S. presidential contest has people who speak for and against it, but on the matter of Israel, there are only degrees of how strongly one backs the existence and policies of Israel. This is a peculiar anomaly in the American system of open public debate that few people dare question.

When people like Jimmy Carter spring forth unto the national American political scene and make statements such as "the survival of Israel is a moral imperative," one is reminded once again of two things: that American high schools are still deficient in graduating students who are adequately aware of the meaning of big words like "moral" and "imperative," and that one of the few ironclad imperatives in the American political system is that a candidate must at some point kneel down before the altar of Zionism. Jimmy Carter is proving this once again, to the great but ever undeclared shame and disgrace of the American people and their otherwise noble system of democracy.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour and Al Shaab Friday looked into the two-day visit of His Majesty King Hussein to the Soviet Union which began Thursday, while Al Thawra of Damascus had something to say on President Assad's visit to France.

Al Dustour is of the opinion that King Hussein's visit to Moscow comes at a vitally important stage in relation to the Middle East and outside attempts to maintain the stalemate in the area's problem.

It notes Soviet sources themselves have indicated that the Middle East situation and the quest for a peaceful settlement will be a subject of discussion between the Jordanian and Soviet side.

While commending the Soviet Union's backing of the Arab cause, Al Dustour says that a state of deadlock is still persisting, which calls for more Soviet backing, so that peace could be reached before opportunities for peace wither away.

Al Shaab sees in King Hussein's visit to Moscow a natural continuation of the positive development in Jordanian-Soviet relationships. The paper sheds new light on the "sound political orie-

otation which Jordan had adopted, on the Arab and international levels alike — an orientation that has won for Jordan the confidence and support of the world community at large, and was illustrated by the friendly relations and constructive cooperation between Jordan and a large number of countries, big and small, in the East and in the West."

Al Shaab also particularly noted Jordan's attitude of independence, positiveness and openness in cultivating its friendship with all countries; notably, the policy of openness on various intellectual currents and conceptions & political tendencies without differentiating between this or that current. In so doing, the paper says, Jordan is actively seeking to achieve its national and pan-Arab aspirations within the framework of the Arab message of civilisation, stemming from an absolute belief in the importance of the Arab nation's role in building up human civilisation and in contributing towards a better life for mankind as a whole.

Paying tribute to the Soviet Union's supporting stands for the Arabs, Al Shaab sums up with the

conviction that Hussein's visit to the Soviet Union will help serve world peace through serving the region's security and peace, as much as it will contribute to the promotion of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jordan.

Discussing President Assad of Syria's visit to France, Al Thawra of Damascus says that in his speech at President d'Estate's dinner banquet in his honour, President Assad defined Syria's policy regarding the Lebanese crisis and the continuous tension in the Middle East — tension that is due to Israel's refusal to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions, relying on the United States' military and political support and on Washington's treatment of the situation by the step-by-step policy, thereby escalating tension and hindering opportunities for a just peace which the overwhelming majority of the world countries are seeking for this part of the world.

The paper says the Arab people consider President Assad's visit to France as heralding a new era that would enhance the friendly relations between the two

countries, and open new vistas for strengthening Arab-European ties.

The Arabs, therefore, hope that their issues would be more appreciably and carefully looked upon by the French people, in particular, and the European people in general, in accordance with the considerations of justice, so the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people may be recovered and the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 (Israeli) aggression be liberated...

The Arabs, the paper continues who have met with appreciation and gratitude France's understanding attitude of the reality of the Arab-Israeli conflict, its sound comprehension of the Palestinian issue and the details and complications of the Lebanese crisis, are confident that the French attitude which was first adopted by the late President de Gaulle and carried through by the late President Pompidou and the present President d'Estate, will remain firm in supporting right and justice and contributing to the promotion of peace opportunities in the Middle East and the restoration of tranquility and stability in Lebanon.

## The Fahr-el Nissa Art Center is a spellbinding experience

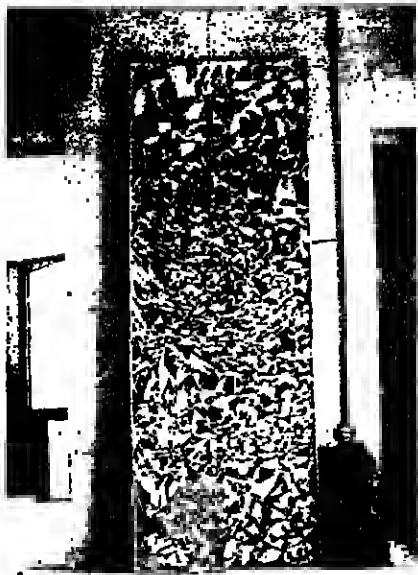
By Janet Berkok Sham  
Special to the Jordan Times  
Princess Fahr-el Nissa, mother of Prince Raad Zeid, owned the large villa she lives in "Fahr-el Nissa Art Center" and inaugurated it with a party on the 1st of June.

The villa is first an art center, and only secondly a residence; it is filled to the brim with bigger than life paintings and murals of Princess Fahr-el Nissa — that powerful, world-known artist.

The cool, stone surface of the building does not prepare the visitor for the flame and the passion of the colours and shapes of the art work awaiting one inside. The paintings encircle you as soon as you step over the threshold. The art work is everywhere. The paintings cover the walls as well as the ceilings of the ground floor.

Statues both small and large rotate on circular stands — exposing themselves to view from every angle. On the upper floor, there are more and more turn-tables bearing statues. Some are of a certain plastic mixture which shine like glass, some are painted carvings of birds and chickens, yet others are stones in which the artist has glimpsed things and then highlighted what she had seen with strokes of her brush.

The corridors, halls and the doors of the upper floor of the center as well as downstairs are covered with paintings. Most of the large portraits — her latest work, are on display here. In her portraits, Fahr-el Nissa has the ability to enlarge a face as much as she wants without losing the quintessence of her subject. She succeeds in doing this without be-



Princess Fahr-el Nissa's mural at the Museum of Modern Art in Paris, in the room for Neo-realistic works of art.



A painted stone.

coming merely figurative in her art.

Her family background must have exerted a powerful influence on that exceptional person who executes her inexhaustible store of ideas so powerfully.

She belongs to the Kabagaci family who came to Asia Minor from central Asia and settled in Karahisar. Later they moved to Istanbul. She is the daughter of Shakhir Pasha — a historian and a diplomat. Cevat Pasha, one of the last prime ministers of the Ottoman Empire and author of the "Yeni-cheri Tarihi" is her uncle. She has many artists and writers in her immediate family.

She started studying art at the "Sanai Nefise" in Istanbul and later continued at the Ranson Academy in Paris. Her teachers were Stalbach and Bissiere. After she married Prince Zeid — great uncle of both His Majesty King Hussein and King Faisal the Second of Iraq, she lived in London, as Prince Zeid was Iraq's ambassador to Britain. During those years she had a studio in Paris, which she kept after her husband's death. Even while she was the busy ambassador's wife and later, after her husband's death, she kept on painting. Between 1944-1964 she gave forty exhibitions at cities such as Istanbul, Paris, London, Dublin, Bristol, New York, Zurich, Bern, Cincinnati, Baghdad, Edinburgh, Düsseldorf and Ankara. She has paintings in the Paris Modern Art Museum, and the Cincinnati Museum, among others.

During the reception at the opening of Fahr-el Nissa Art Center, films were shown on her works, of which prominent artists and poets spoke highly.

What made you open the art center in your house? I asked Fahr-el Nissa.

"I'll divide your question into two," She replied. What made me open the art center? I do not think that I will give any more exhibitions, you see. So, the only way I can let an aspiring artist learn something from my art is by giving him the chance to see my art.

"Why I opened the art center in my home is another story. I am the kind of artist who has to live with her art. My art has to be around me. It has to surround me."

"Discipline," she said, was the best advice she could give a young artist. "Try the hard way before the easy way. Look at abstract art as somewhere you arrive at, not as somewhere you start from."

When we left the party, we felt washed, cleansed and enriched. Something of the paintings had mixed with our blood and put fire to it; the motion of the statues on turn-tables had cast a spell on us.



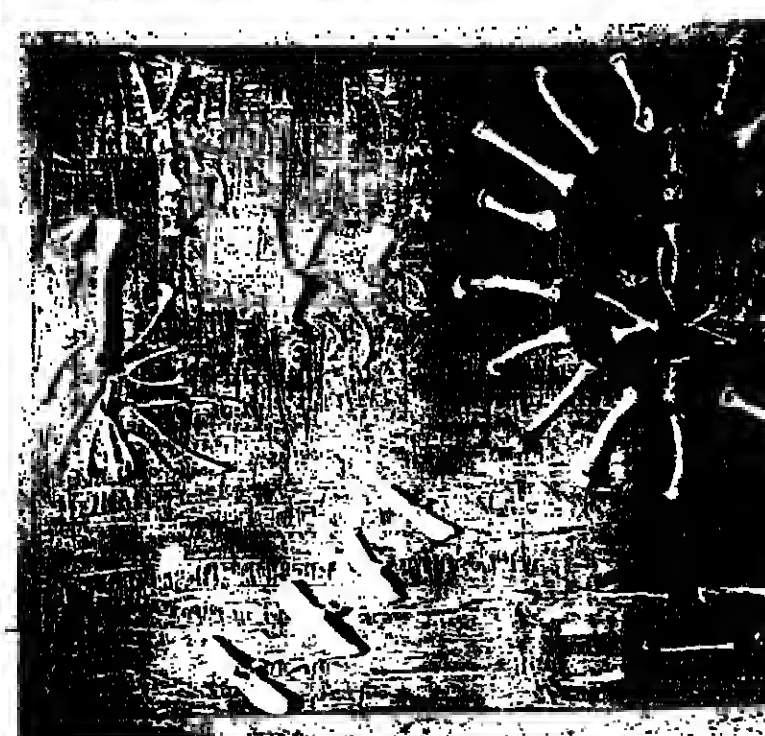
Upper shape: Carcass of a bird. Lower shape: Carcass of a Turkey. The French Minister of Culture, who is well-known for his books on art, has said that what Fahr-el Nissa did with bones was an art. He praised her work in his articles.



Princess Fahr-el Nissa has named this interesting genre Paleo-Krystalos.



This is Princess Fahr-el-Nissa's first mural, on display at the He Gallery in New-York. The title of the mural is "The travel of the moon." It was done in 1950.



Another example of Paleo-Krystalos.



From an exhibition in Paris in 1961.







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## No accord on multinationals

### ILO employment conference ends with a declaration of principles, programme of action

GENEVA, June 18, (R). — A 121-nation employment conference today approved a controversial document at a tense final plenary session dominated by a row between the conference's Tunisian chairman and two vice-presidents.

The argument about the document, which was a compromise version of an earlier draft, erupted when conference vice-president Fernando Ylanos Ramos of Mexico charged that chairman Mohammed Ennaceur of Tunisia had disregarded conference rules.

Mr. Ennaceur had proposed certain changes in the document. Another vice-president, Mr. Cyril Plant of Britain's Trade Union Congress, said acceptance of these changes would open up a hornet's nest of amendments by workers and employers.

The document was finally approved unchanged after intense haggling. It called on governments to remove poverty by the end of the century through a co-ordinated economic policy.

It said governments should ensure that all citizens had access to essential material needs such as food, clothing, housing and adequate health, medical and educational facilities.

Mr. Francis Blanchard, director general of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which sponsored the conference, said in his closing address the document's approval meant that would nations were determined to tackle jointly the problems of unemployment and poverty.

The 119-point programme made detailed suggestions about policies that governments could follow to achieve full employment, regulate migration, improve technological know-how and promote business activity.

But delegates failed to reach accord on a key section on the role of multinational companies in helping countries to create jobs.

According to the ILO developing countries now have more than 300 million unemployed and can expect 1,000 million first-job seekers during the rest of the century.

The conference grouped 121 countries out of 132 ILO member states. It comprised government, worker and employer delegations.

The 23-page document in the form of a declaration of principles

Each country should lay down specific targets in these essentials and strive to achieve them through a system which allowed people to share in decisions affecting them.

In no circumstances should the concept of basic needs be taken to mean merely the minimum necessary for subsistence," the report said.

Diplomats said the programme was a compromise reached after intense negotiations and no delegation was fully satisfied.

## Hattersley tells parliament

### British government all for admitting Greece to EEC

LONDON June 18 (R). — The case for Greek Membership of the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) is primarily political, Deputy Foreign Minister Roy Hattersley told parliament last night.

He said during a debate on Common Market questions that the British Labour government was in wholehearted support of the Greek application.

"Two years ago, Greece, the state which first conceived and practised democracy, returned to

democratic government after seven years of tyranny," he said.

The preservation of democracy was an essential objective of the community and membership of the nine-nation Common Market would add to the strength and permanence of democracy in Greece, he said.

Mr. Hattersley, answering a question, said that in recent talks with Greek ministers he saw no predisposition on their part to transfer the Greek-Turkish dispute into the European Community or to use the resources they might obtain from the Common Market for furthering that quarrel.

Mr. John Tomlinson, foreign office under-secretary of state, told parliament:

"There is no reason in my opinion why the application should in any way alter the Community's attitude to the Cyprus dispute. We cannot reasonably expect prospective members of the Community to enter the Community free of all outside disputes, in fact this is not the position we ourselves have been in."

The under-secretary added that "Greek membership will not be allowed either by the Commission or by the member states to prejudice the Community's relationship with Turkey."

On Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, Mr. Tomlinson said they had not applied for membership and might not be in a position to do so for some time.

But there was no reason why an application from any qualified country should not be sympathetically received, he said.

## Australian trade mission arrives in Israel

TEL AVIV, June 17 (AFP). — An Australian trade mission headed by Mr. Georges, chief of the Department of Overseas Trades arrived in Israel today for a fortnight's stay.

The delegation is composed of 12 members representing prominent companies trading in a broad range of products.

Mr. Georges said that the purpose of his journey was "to investigate prospects for sales in Israel and to acquaint Israeli officials and businessmen with Australia's capacity to supply Israel's expanding economy. The mission is also interested in investigating prospects of two way trade."

This is the first time that such a delegation has arrived in Israel from Australia. Mr. Georges will meet Minister of Finance Yehoshua Rabinowitz and Minister of Trade and Industry Hayim Bariev.



FLY KILLER — The wasp is being studied by scientists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Florida as an effective control agent for the common house fly that helps spread many of man's diseases. Dr. Philip Morgan (top) prepares a wasp release station. Below, a female wasp deposits an egg in a fly pupa. In a month, the wasp egg develops to a mature adult and in the process destroys the fly.

## U.S. Treasury reports

### Breakup of major oil firms will raise prices, reduce supply

WASHINGTON, June 17 (R). — Domestic fuel prices would rise and supplies would be reduced if Congress approved a bill to break up major American oil companies, a Treasury Department staff report said today.

The new, smaller companies would also have less ability to deal effectively with oil exporting nations, the report said.

The bill requiring the 18 largest oil companies to be split into separate producing, refining and marketing operations was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee on Tuesday and sent to the full Senate.

No action has been taken by the House of Representatives and

the bill's fate in Congress is uncertain.

Supporters say it will increase oil industry competition. But assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky told reporters that proponents of the bill have demonstrated that it will lead to lower oil prices and increased supplies.

"We believe the opposite would be true," he said.

President Ford opposes forcing large U.S. oil companies to divest themselves of some of their components and is likely to veto the bill if it reaches his desk.

Mr. Parsky said divestment would increase the vulnerability of the United States to a new cut-off of imported oil.

## No delay for B-1 production

### U.S. House approves \$105.6 b defence budget

WASHINGTON, June 18 (R). — The House of Representatives yesterday approved a 105,600 million dollar defence bill which keeps intact President Ford's plans to begin production of the controversial B-1 bomber late this year.

The bill, providing 1,800 million dollars less than the administration had requested, was passed by 331 votes to 53.

House members, in a strong pro-defence mood, threw out a proposal to delay production of the first three B-1 bombers until next February, after the next U.S. president is inaugurated.

They turned down calls to cut as much as 3,200 million dollars from defence spending, and endorsed administration plans to build a new nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and buy a further 60 Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Mr. Ford said the missiles would provide insurance in case the U.S. fails to reach a new Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) agreement with the Soviet Union.

The House cut a 888 million dollar administration request for Trident submarine missiles by 165 million dollars, but voted back 60 million dollars in research funds

to help solve technical problems delaying the programme.

The Senate has not yet passed a corresponding bill, but yesterday its defence appropriations subcommittee recommended 104,700 million dollar military budget for the year beginning October.

The proposal to postpone production of the B-1 was rejected by only 207 votes to 186 — a reflection of opposition in Congress to the 21,080 million dollar programme.

The House also rejected an amendment which would have held up a planned 13.1 million dollar purchase of Belgian-made machine guns pending an investigation into why a U.S. manufacturer was not chosen.

## Israel Labour alignment decides on 8% value added tax

JERUSALEM, June 18, (R). — The Labour Alignment decided to impose a value added tax (VAT) of eight per cent on goods and general services at three per cent on services by no-profit organisations as from July 1.

The finance committee of the ruling Labour alliance decided the figures yesterday, as a compromise between the 10 per cent and five per cent proposed by the Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz and the six and two per cent proposed by the Histadrut union federation.

Economic experts say the proposed tax will raise the cost of living index by five per cent during July.

The VAT will be imposed on all goods and services apart from a limited number of essential necessities and public transport.

Local papers have been full of advertisements recently advising the public to buy now before prices rise with imposition of value added tax.

## Partners in Development

# The labour force in Jordan (Part II)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 7 of this report, dealing with methodology of demand projections, and a number of tables and passages of a purely technical nature have been deleted as they are of concern only to the specialist.

Table (2)  
Projected Net Additional Demand By Occupational Categories (Non-farm) Category

Category	% surplus in "A", the professional category. On the other hand there would be an aggregate shortage in "B", the sub-professional category. However, based on past trends, some of the members of category "A" will be employed in the sub-professional jobs. Moreover, it is expected that the polytechnic of Amman, and in the long run the Irbid polytechnic and the Aqaba training complex, plus the
A — Professionals	10.6
A-1 — Professionals (Science)	2.0
A-2 — Professionals (Arts)	8.6
B — Sub-professionals	13.3
C — Skilled	47.6
C-1 — Skilled office occupation	19.9
C-2 — Skilled manual	27.7
D — Others	28.5
Total	100.0

## 8. Matching Supply with Demand for Labour:

2. As for the skill office and manual categories, (C-1, C-2), both require the basic secondary educational background with some vocational training. Though needed job entry training takes place on-the-job basis, it is expected that the Ministry of Labour, National Vocational Scheme (an authority) will play a decisive role in the field of providing the necessary initial training for persons who are with general education background.

3. The agricultural sector will provide 23,000 new job opportunities. Since most of these are semi-skilled or unskilled jobs, the agricultural sector, then, will take care of some of the surpluses in labour.

4. Although Jordan will still be running short of 6,000 workers (both farm and non-farm sectors), it is believed that this fact would not create serious problems. On the contrary, Jordan might achieve some labour surpluses at the end of the plan as a result of its social policy. The introduction of a social security scheme and the subsidized housing projects might curtail the expected outflow of Jordanians and consequently increase the labour supply. Moreover, it is expected that more women will be joining the labour market, thus leading to an increase in the rate of their participation in the labour force.

Surpluses and Shortage in Labour Supply and Demand in Non-Farm Sectors

Table (3)  
Surpluses and Shortage in Labour Supply and Demand in Non-Farm Sectors

Category	Net Surplus	Net Shortage
A	5,339	—
A-1	1,280	—
A-2	4,059	—
B	—	1,339
C	2,052	—
C-1	20,874	—
C-2	—	18,822
D	10,470	—
Total	16,522	—

Gross Domestic Product, by Economic Sector, 1975-1980, in the East Bank of Jordan (1975 prices) (J.O. Millions)

Economic Activity	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Agriculture	30	32	34	35	39	42
2. Mining & Quarrying	5	9	11	17	35	63
3. Manufacturing	38	58	73	78	79	81
4. Electricity	5	6	8	9	10	11
5. Construction	39	45	53	66	57	57
6. Trade, Restaurant & Hotels	55	60	64	69	74	78
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	26	29	31	35	38	43
8. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5	7	8	9	10	11
9. Public Administration & Services	60	65	72	79	85	92
Total GDP (1-9)	255	311	354	398	428	478
Total GDP (2-9)	235	279	320	352	369	436

\* Defence and Dwellings are excluded.

Projected Labour Demand Distributed By Occupational Category and Economic Activity 1980

Occupational Category	Economic Activity							
	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity	Construction	Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Real Estate, Bus, Services	Total
A — Professional Occupations Ordinarily Requiring a University Degree	887	1404	354	160	1737	1035	2234	15437
A-1 — Professional Occupations Ordinarily Requiring a Science/Mathematics Based University Degree	398	123	115	50	259	101	107	3259
A-2 — Professional Occupations Ordinarily Requiring a Fine or Liberal Arts Based University Degree	489	1281	239	110	1478	934	2127	12178
B — Technical & Sub-professional Occupations Ordinarily Requiring two years post-secondary Education	1061	563	371	425	267	1446	236	26752
C — Skilled Occupations Ordinarily Requiring Secondary Completion	11037	21667	1880	8869	30782	5140	3320	15986
C-1 — Skilled Office Occupations Ordinarily Requiring Secondary Completion	1554	1547	715	102	28317	1698	3071	8556
C-2 — Skilled Manual Occupations Ordinarily Requiring Secondary Completion	9483	20120	1165	8757	2465	3442	249	11330
D — Other Occupations	7262	6341	963	1919	4999	12957	951	22437
All Occupations (A + B + C + D)	20247	29975	3568	11354	37785	20588	6741	84612

Projected Additional Labour Demand and Supply, Distributed By Occupational Categories (1975-1980)

Occupational Category	Demand*	Supply**	Expected Net Outflow	Net Surplus	Net Shortage	Supply from Jordanian Institutions	Supply from Jordanian Institutions
A	9205	26766	12251	5339	—	5347	21449
A-1	1760	5500	2440	1280	—	1445	4165
A-2	7425	21266	9611	4059	—	3902	17394
B	11528	22956	12767	—	1339	22276	680
C	41220	54908	11636	2052	—	54908	—
C-1	17261	45518	7393	20874	—	45518	—
C-2	23959	9390	4243	—	18822	9390	—
D	24894	42764	7590	10470	—	42764	—
Total	86648	147414	44244	16522	—	125285	22129

\* Demand for non-farm labour force — Demand for total labour force in 1980.

\*\* Supply of total labour force.



# S. displays Thomas Jefferson's revolution... in architecture

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia — The lengthened shadow of Thomas Jefferson, the celebration of America's birthday.

author of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson's portrait printed on new two-dollar bills, the first great architect, philosopher and all-around man of letters will be discovered in millions around the country, in a centennial events.

essence of Thomas Jefferson can be seen in his architectural designs. These can still be seen in the White House and Capitol.

Even 200 years after Jefferson, Washington still is debating issues that the young Virginian championed: decimalised units of weights and measures, self-government for the District of Columbia, rules against politicians engaging in a private enterprise controlled by government, and the tendency for government to whittle away liberties to make its own task easier.

Thomas Jefferson has been hailed recently as America's father of labour-saving devices—for such inventions as the storm sash, dumbwaiter, writing polygraph, and interior dial for reading a weather vane.

Thus bicentennial tributes to the man one University of Virginia scholar terms "the most rounded man in the renaissance that America produced" will be as varied as the man himself. They include:

— The largest show ever at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, which started June 5. Called "The Eye of Thomas Jefferson," it is a gathering of art from 180 collections in Europe and America to show Jefferson's tastes and period. His favourite statue from antiquity, the Venus de Medici, is brought from Italy. A Jefferson garden is re-created in the museum courtyard.

— "The World of Franklin and Jefferson," an exhibition spanning the two men's careers. It premiered in Paris, where it broke all attendance records. Its American tour begins in New York and travels to Chicago in July and to Los Angeles in November.

— A special reading of Jefferson's Declaration of Independence.

— A drama about Jefferson by modern playwright Paul Green, staged outdoors from June to August at William and Mary College in Virginia's old state capital of Williamsburg (which Jefferson dubbed "Devilsburg").

— A swearing in of 5,000 naturalised Americans on July 4 at Monticello (Italian for "little mountain") because the 500-foot hill where the house was built commands a 20-mile view of the Blue Ridge Mountains).

— Restoration completed on Jefferson's birthday, April 13, this year, of the last building he designed before his passing on July 4, 1826. Eighty years ago a fire gutted it. The restored Rotunda at the University of Virginia opened with an exhibit, soon to tour the East Coast, showing the influence on Jefferson of his 16th-century architectural mentor, Andrea Palladio, known for a simple but stately classical style.

The white-domed rotunda, a perfect sphere inscribed in a cylinder, is centerpiece for the "Academical Village." Jefferson designed it. He planned this "free" university from neoclassical columns to the curriculum.

Two other Jefferson-designed buildings besides the Rotunda and Monticello are rarely seen by the public. Still privately owned, they sit atop Virginia's rolling Piedmonts, held secret by a puzzle of winding dirt roads.

At Barboursville stand ruins of a mansion Jefferson designed for his friend James Barbour. Erect columns, with plaster chipping away to reveal red brick beneath, guard an ivy-draped octagonal shell in which peacocks play. It was gutted by a 19th-century blaze.

Even more remote is Jefferson's own Poplar Forest in Bedford County, Virginia, America's first

camp David. Jefferson took refuge there three or four times a year to read and write when Monticello, 90 miles away, was too crowded with passersby who wanted to see the legendary Jefferson.

The first octagonal home in America, Poplar Forest is Jefferson's mathematical and architectural masterpiece—it has one-fifth more room than a comparable square house and receives twice the sunlight. Even its two privies are octagonal.

A kitchen house nearby contains early 19th-century cooking utensils—placed as if Jefferson just left them. Two bedrooms contain pulleys installed to hoist beds to the ceiling during the day. Jefferson planted 13 poplar trees here in honour of the 13 colonies.

Poplar Forest's present occupants are the James Owen Watts family, the second family to own the Jefferson retreat. On Jefferson's birthday in April this year, the Watts set out an extra place at the dining table. It was a perfect setting for a fitting tribute to America's renaissance-style hero.

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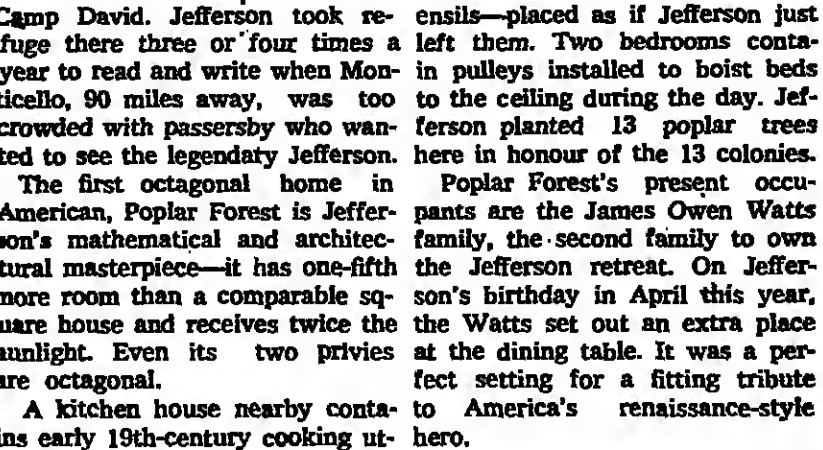
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The home of Jefferson's friend, James Barbour, now in ruins.



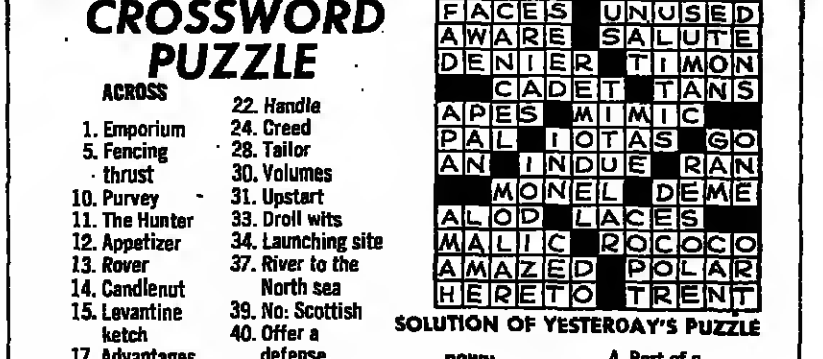
This is Jefferson's personal retreat, Poplar Forest — 90 miles from Monticello.



Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D.C.



A second floor window in Poplar Forest.



Polygraph at Monticello invented by Jefferson.

### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Emporium
- Fencing
- thrust
- Purvey
- The Hunter
- Appetizer
- Rover
- Candlenut
- Levantine
- Advantages
- Utah State flower
- Serves the purpose
- Handle
- Oreid
- Tailor
- Volumes
- Upstart
- Drill wits
- Lauching site
- River to the North sea
- No. Scottish
- Offer a defense
- Herringlike fish
- Ladies
- Ordinary
- Scandinavian
- Auld Lang —

DOWN

- Part of a step
- Vanity
- Orinoco tributary
- Fissure
- Quilkin
- Football linemen
- TV necessity
- Deposits a ballot
- Charged particle
- Horse fare
- Barge
- Annuity
- Spring
- Veto
- English letters
- Spawn of fish
- Outstrips
- Feet
- Under- nautical
- Coin
- Energetic
- Layer of rock
- Japanese coin

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

For time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-19

### Light's TV Features

SATURDAY VARIETY

TRY MUSIC U.S.A. MARTY ROBBINS SHOW  
minute special of American country music.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MOVIE OF THE WEEK

BAD RONALD

disturbed teenager accidentally kills a girl who  
His mother hides him in a secret room in the house  
ly dies. The new inhabitants ignore his presence  
atches all their moves.

### Where to lunch and dine Today

**CHINESE Restaurant**  
Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

**ELITE STEAKHOUSE**  
— Firas Wings  
Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and a La Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-12 p.m. kindly book your table.

For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa" Tel. 3-869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4 to 6 p.m.

### CINEMA RAINBOW

Telephone 25155

Arabic film

## Taht Al Matar

(Under the rain)

in colour

Show times:  
4:00, 6:30, 9:00 p.m.

Television	
8:00	9.15 Reportage
Channel 6:	
uran	7:30 News in Hebrew
artoons	7.45 Varieties
arabic programme	8.30 Saturday variety
ews in Arabic	10.00 News in English
:	10.15 Movie of the week (on both channels)
umily programme	
arabic series	

Amman Airport	
Arrivals:	
gaba	8.10 Kuwait
reef, Jeddah (SDI)	9.20 Muscat, Doha
amascus	9.30 Aqaba
airo	9.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
uwait (KAC)	9.45 Karachi, Dubai
eneva, Brussels, Ams-	9.50 Tehran
rdam	10.25 Dhahran, Baghdad
ankfurt, Copenhagen	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
ondon	12.35 Dhahran, Riyadh
aris	13.00 Damascus
ddah (SDI)	17.30 Cairo
bu-Dhabi, Dubai	18.20 Frankfurt
	20.50 London (BA)

Radio	
(On 88.5 MHz):	
7.00 Breakfast show	
7.30 News Bulletin	
7.45 News Reports	
8.00 Sign off	
12.00 Pop session (part I)	
13.00 News Summary	
13.03 Pop session (part II)	
14.00 News Bulletin	
14.10 Radio magazine	
14.30 Melody time	
15.00 Concert hour	
16.00 Old favourites	
16.30 Easy listening	
17.00 Pop session (part III)	
18.00 News Summary	
18.05 Listener's choice	
18.30 Varieties	
19.00 News Bulletin	
19.10 Songs	
19.30 Sign off	

Market Prices	
Apricots (small): 100-140	Peas: 120-150
Apples (stark): 140-180	Pine apple: 150-200
Apples (golden): 120-170	String beans: 120-180
Apples (double red): 200-280	Water melon (large): 30-55
Bell pepper: 200-300	Water melon (small): 30-55
Bananas: 160-180	Spinach: 40-60
Cauliflower: 50-60	Tangerines: 120-170
Carrots (yellow): 40-60	Tomatoes: 100-150
Cucumbers (small): 120-170	Wild cucumber: 50-70
Cucumbers (large): 70-100	
Cherry (red): 160-200	
Cabbage: 50-70	
Eggplant (small): 120-150	
Eggplant (large): 40-70	
Grape-leaves: 200-240	
Green beans: 90-130	
Garlic (dry): 120-180	
Garlic (green): 120-180	
Hot Pepper: 160-200	
Lemon: 80-130	
Marrow (regular): 40-60	
Marrow (small): 70-90	
Musk melon: 120-180	
Orange: 80-120	
Onion (local): 50-80	
Okra (red): 200-280	
Okra (green): 200-350	
Potatoes (local): 80-120	
Peaches (red): 200-280	

### Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:

Dr. Tawfiq Qubeen: (23039)  
Dr. Issa Haddad.

Pharmacies:

Lubna: (44944)  
Asha'b: (23238)  
Hussein: (38410)

Taxis:

Hamra: (44833)  
Nahda: (83003)  
Khayyam: (41541)



## Lawyers plea for lives of 13 mercenaries

LUANDA, June 18 (R) — Angolan judges trying 13 white mercenaries were urged by defence lawyers today to spare their lives — either as genuine prisoners of war or as victims of capitalist society.

U.S. lawyer Robert Cesner, pleading for Americans Gary Acker and Daniel Gearhart, said the judges should regard the mercenaries as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention and accept its rule that they should be treated humanely.

He also insisted that the soldiers of fortune should not be convicted, simply because it was not an offence in Angola to be a mercenary.

Mr. Cesner was replying to a demand by prosecutor Rui Monteiro yesterday that the 13 men on trial — nine Britons, two Americans, an Irishman and an Argentine — should all face a firing squad for their part in Angola's civil war.

Four Angolan lawyers used another strategy to defend their clients. They appealed to the court to treat the mercenaries as exploited victims of capitalism.

Cyprus-born mercenary leader Costas Georgiou, alias "Colonel Callan," was portrayed by lawyer Maria Teresinha Lopes as "a colonised man" who learned the ideology of racism and violence at school in England.

She said he came to regard violence as the only way to free himself after being treated in England as "a sub-human, just a Greek, just a boy."

Callan, a British subject, has been branded in court as a violent, sadistic killer who spread terror during the civil war's closing moments in north Angola last February.

But the major speech of the morning session came from Mr. Cesner. He asserted that U.S. defendants Acker and Gearhart did not fire a shot in the few days they were in Angola.

Mr. Cesner said the mercenaries were being accused under the Government's "code of the Angolan combatant."

"If in fact these mercenaries are placed under the penalty of this code, they must necessarily be combatants and they must necessarily be treated as prisoners of war, and treated as such under the Geneva Convention," he added.

Mr. Cesner cited a provision of the Geneva Convention that prisoners should be treated humanely and went on to stress that in any case he could not find any-

### Foreigners start leaving Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)

the toll of wounded at between 75,000 and 100,000.

The leftists and Palestinians also issued a statement today sharply criticising slow-moving efforts by the Arab League to resolve the conflict.

The statement said the alliance would not accept Syria as one of the six parties due to contribute troops to a peace-keeping force.

The statement expressed astonishment that Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad had not conferred with leftist or Palestinian leaders during a brief visit to Lebanon earlier this week. It urged him to come to Beirut immediately to discuss the proposed Arab peace-keeping force.

Informal sources also said today that Beirut International Airport is not expected to reopen to passengers for at least four days.

The sources said airport staff trapped there when Syrian forces took control reported that movable equipment such as service vehicles and mobile ramps had been taken away.

### Ford orders evacuation aid

(Continued from page 1)

CIA Director George Bush, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Brown and other top aides.

The evacuation will be carried out without the assistance of American army troops, a Pentagon spokesman said.

A spokesman for the State Department said the convoy will be protected by Syrian forces once it got thirty kms outside of Beirut.

The Pentagon spokesman stressed that no order has been given to land U.S. marines in Lebanon.

In the last few days, the U.S. has built up its strength in the Mediterranean, notably placing the helicopter carrier Guadalcanal off-shore Lebanon. The carrier has 1,800 marines on board.

thing in the Angolan code making it a crime to be a mercenary.

He said the convention also laid down that "no prisoner of war may be tried or sentenced for an act which is not forbidden by the law of the detaining power or by international law at the time the act was committed."

Speaking in slow, measured tones to give ample time for instant translation, Mr. Cesner repeatedly stressed that such a law ought to exist and there should be an international ban on the organising of mercenaries.

He declared that sentencing the 13 to death now — instead of making laws here and forcing international agreements — would be like "cutting off a branch and leaving the tree to grow."

In two sharp comments aimed at the prosecutor, Mr. Cesner said that in a speech of three hours and 20 minutes he had only referred to the actual evidence for four minutes.

He also declared that the world was watching Angola as it developed into a new nation, and expressed the hope that the trial would be based on justice and not "publicity and emotionalism."

The American lawyer urged the court to conclude that others were

re to blame for the fact that the mercenaries came here and asserted: "these people were manipulated as truly as any ever have been."

He charged the U.S. Government with being "derelict," saying that an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had interviewed Acker and did not try to prevent him leaving for Angola.

Defence lawyer Carlos Macedo also tried to counter prosecutor Monteiro's demand for the death penalty under "revolutionary justice" which would punish the men on trial, teach the western powers a political lesson and discourage potential mercenaries from going to Rhodesia or Namibia (South West Africa).

"To condemn them to death while ignoring their social origin in terms of revolutionary justice would deny the theory which guided our revolution," he said.

"My clients are an integral part of the exploited class and I ask for clemency."

Throughout the trial the soldiers of fortune have appeared mostly as under-educated, frequently unemployed ex-soldiers who had landed in trouble and were trying to find a way out of their problems.

The violence occurred as campaign favourite General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, 41, drove through Evora at the end of a rally to promote his candidacy in Portugal's June 27 presidential elections.

It shattered the clam which has surrounded the campaign until now.

Supporters of rival candidate Major Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho, representing the country's radical left-wing faction, mobbed the general's car and tried to drag him away.

His tough bodyguard of paratroopers dressed in civilian clothes fired machine gun bursts into the air and riot police charged in to the crowd wielding truncheons.

General Eanes' campaign committee denied allegations in the Portuguese press that the bodyguards were responsible for the death of a 39-year-old handyman who died in hospital with a bullet wound in his stomach.

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He said the convention also laid down that "no prisoner of war may be tried or sentenced for an act which is not forbidden by the law of the detaining power or by international law at the time the act was committed."

Speaking in slow, measured tones to give ample time for instant translation, Mr. Cesner repeatedly stressed that such a law ought to exist and there should be an international ban on the organising of mercenaries.

He declared that sentencing the 13 to death now — instead of making laws here and forcing international agreements — would be like "cutting off a branch and leaving the tree to grow."

In two sharp comments aimed at the prosecutor, Mr. Cesner said that in a speech of three hours and 20 minutes he had only referred to the actual evidence for four minutes.

He also declared that the world was watching Angola as it developed into a new nation, and expressed the hope that the trial would be based on justice and not "publicity and emotionalism."

The American lawyer urged the court to conclude that others were

re to blame for the fact that the mercenaries came here and asserted: "these people were manipulated as truly as any ever have been."

He charged the U.S. Government with being "derelict," saying that an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had interviewed Acker and did not try to prevent him leaving for Angola.

Defence lawyer Carlos Macedo also tried to counter prosecutor Monteiro's demand for the death penalty under "revolutionary justice" which would punish the men on trial, teach the western powers a political lesson and discourage potential mercenaries from going to Rhodesia or Namibia (South West Africa).

"To condemn them to death while ignoring their social origin in terms of revolutionary justice would deny the theory which guided our revolution," he said.

"My clients are an integral part of the exploited class and I ask for clemency."

Throughout the trial the soldiers of fortune have appeared mostly as under-educated, frequently unemployed ex-soldiers who had landed in trouble and were trying to find a way out of their problems.

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It shattered the clam which has surrounded the campaign until now.

Supporters of rival candidate Major Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho, representing the country's radical left-wing faction, mobbed the general's car and tried to drag him away.

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S. AFRICAN DEATH — This is the body of a white man killed in the Soweto district of Johannesburg Thursday. He is Melville Edelstein, a liberal and longtime supporter of African causes. The sign next to his body says "beware." (AP wirephoto).

## Election violence shatters recent calm in Portugal

LISBON, June 18, (R) — Portugal's southern military commander today ordered an investigation to determine who was responsible for the death of a man shot during electioneering riots in the town of Evora last night.

The violence occurred as campaign favourite General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, 41, drove through Evora at the end of a rally to promote his candidacy in Portugal's June 27 presidential elections.

It shattered the clam which has surrounded the campaign until now.

Supporters of rival candidate Major Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho, representing the country's radical left-wing faction, mobbed the general's car and tried to drag him away.

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## Italian election campaign winds up with mass rallies

ROME, June 18 (R). — Italy's most crucial post-war election campaign winds up tonight, after which Italian voters will have a day of rest to pause and consider which way they will cast their ballots on Sunday.

The basic choice facing the 40-million electorate is whether the Communist Party should be allowed a share of power after three decades in opposition.

The Communists and the Christian Democrats were holding mass rallies in Rome tonight to make their final appeals.

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Throughout the campaign, the Communist Party has called for a national emergency coalition government to follow the elections.

His wife daughter and mother were seriously injured in the attack and rushed to hospital, it added.

Gen. Cardozo had been in post two and a half months. Argentina's Interior Minister General Albano Harguindeguy, tried to the house and ordered army, police and security agencies to combine in a major sea for the bombers.

After he had declared the state of emergency, road blocks were set up on all highways into capital.

General Cardozo was the second chief of police killed in office in less than two years.

On November 4, 1974, Commissioner-General Alberto Villar's wife was killed by a bomb that shattered his motor law in the suburb of Tigre, north Buenos Aires.

Only three days ago a retired Argentine army intelligence chief Colonel Medieta was killed in a deserted suburban street. Police accused left-wing guerrillas of staging the ambush.

Colonel Medieta was the tenth army officer killed in the military seized power in President Maria Estela Peron's march.

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